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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/393,677	09/10/1999	TETSURO MOTOYAMA	5244-0099-2X	3114
22850	7590 03/25/2005		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			NGUYEN, NHON D	
	1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2179	
			DATE MAILED: 03/25/200	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	09/393,677	MOTOYAMA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen	2179				
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above, is less than thirty (30) days, for the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory properties. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the rearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a repn. a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTI statute, cause the application to become ABA	oly be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	12 August 2004.					
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3-9,11-17,19-25 and 27-32</u> is/a 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3-9,11-17,19-25 and 27-32</u> is/a 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	ndrawn from consideration. re rejected.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Example 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 10 September 199. Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the control of the oath or declaration is objected to by the	9 is/are: a) accepted or b) or the drawing(s) be held in abeyand orrection is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docur 2. Certified copies of the priority docur 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International But * See the attached detailed Office action for a	ments have been received. ments have been received in Ap priority documents have been r ureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No eceived in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)	A) □ 1-4i 0:	immon/PTO 413\				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/S Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	B) Paper No(s)	ımmary (PTO-413) /Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152) -				

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to response, filed 08/16/2004.

2. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-25 and 27-32 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 9, 17 and

.25 are independent claims. In this response, no claim is canceled, no claim is amended, and no

claim is added. This action is made non-final.

In view of the Appeal Brief filed 08/16/2004, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY

REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statements filed on 07/23/2004 and 11/09/2004 regarding

copending application is placed in the application file, and the information referred to therein has

been considered.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-25 and 27-32 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. Claims 25 and 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 25 and 27-32 are rejected as non-statutory. The claims recite "a computer program product", which is defined in specification on page 36 as being "any type of media suitable for storing electronic instructions", which could include intangible media such as signals, carrier waves, transmissions, optical waves, transmission media or other media incapable of being touched or perceived absent the tangible medium through which they are conveyed.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-25 and 27-32 of instant Application No. 09/393,677 (hereafter '677) are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-25 and 27-32 of copending Application No. 09/440,692 (hereafter '692). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant application claims system, method, and software product for monitoring data of selecting of the plurality of operations of the interface and to generate/transfer a log of the monitored data in a form of an abstract class is

obvious variation of generating/transferring the monitored data by encoding/decoding into/from the log file.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-25 and 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frantz (6,003,070) in view of Lin et al. ("Lin", 6,163,802).

As per claims 1, 9, 17 and 25, Frantz teaches a computer implemented method and corresponding system for monitoring usage of an interface of a device comprising the steps/means:

A device comprising an interface (10 of fig. 1), the interface comprising a plurality of operations (activation criteria) to be selected by a user (col. 4, lines 10-30 and col. 5, lines 3-13);

a monitoring unit (31 of fig. 2) configured to monitor data of selecting of the plurality of operations of the interface by the user, and to generate a log of the monitored data (32 of fig. 2), the log of the monitored data being stored in the device (30 fig. 2; col. 6, lines 1-11), and to automatically start the monitoring without requiring a connection t a receiving device to which the log of monitored data is to be sent (col. 5, lines 32-39 and col. 5, lines 3-13);

a communicating unit configured to receive an object derived the log of the monitored data, and to automatically communicate the log of the monitored data by a unidirectional communication without requiring input from the device to which the log of the monitored data is to be sent (col. 5, lines 32-39, col. 5, lines 3-13 and col. 6, lines 12-20).

Frantz does not explicitly disclose the log of the monitored data being in a form of an abstract class. Lin teaches log file collector is an abstract class (col. 7, lines 45-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Lin of generating the log of the monitor data in form of an abstract class in Frantz's system since it would have made it easy and efficient to generate and track log errors or messages using object oriented technology.

As per claims 3, 11, 19, and 27, Frantz teaches the device is an image forming device and the interface is an operation panel of the image forming device (col. 2, lines 15-30).

As per claims 4, 12, 20, and 28, Frantz teaches the device is an appliance and the interface is an operation panel of the appliance (col. 2, lines 15-30).

As per claims 5, 13, 21, and 29, Frantz teaches the communicating unit sends the log of the monitored data when the user exits the device (col. 4, lines 32-52).

As per claims 6, 14, 22, and 30, Frantz teaches a setting unit configured to set a number of sessions of the device to be executed by the user prior to the communicating unit communicating the log of the monitor data (col. 4, line 56 – col. 5, line 12).

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As per claim 7, 15, 23, and 31, Lin teaches the abstract class includes first and second derived classes, the first derived class storing data of one session and the second derived class storing data of the set number of sessions (col. 7, line 45 – col. 8, line 25).

As per claim 8, 16, 24, and 32, it is inherent in Frantz's system that the communicating unit communicated the log of the monitored data by Internet mail (col. 4, lines 31-36).

Inquiries

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-4139. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday with every other Monday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (571)272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Nhon (Gary) Nguyen March 20, 2005